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## NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE NEGRO EXODUS-PUBLIC LANDS. WHY THE COLORED PEOPLE ARE LEAVING NORTH CAROLINA-PUBLIC PASTURAGE AND MINING

LANDS-THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH. C. A. Scott, a colored man from North Carolina, and a leader among the people of his race, told a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday some of the evils from which they are fleeing, and the reasons they have for expecting better fortune in Indiana and Kansas. The Commission on Public Lands are preparing a report on pasturage and mining lands. The renomination of Governor Emery is urged by leading Gentiles and by the Chief Justice of Utah.

## THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION - DEFECTS IN THE LAWS AFFECTING PASTURAGE AND MINING LANDS-SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Public Lands Com mission is busily engaged in studying the difficult problem set before it by Congress in the terms of the Act by which the Commission was created. The Commission is required to report to Congress within one year from the time of its organiza-tion a codification of the public land laws, a system and standard of classification of publie lands: as arable, irrigable, timber, pasturage, mineral, etc.; a system of land parcelling surveys, and recommendations respecting "the best method of disposing of lands of the western portion of the United States to actual settlers." In order to learn as much as possible, in the little time that could be spared, of the views of Western people themselves on the general subject, the Commission made an extended journey, scattered in singles and couples over the country obtained large amount of valuable and intelligent oral testimony in every State and Territory of the West, besides many written answers to specific

Representative Converse, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, accompanied the Commission during a part of its journey in order to become familiar with the practical operation of the land system.

First may be mentioned the pasturage lands. Cattle and sheep are now pastured almost wholly upon public land. Each herd reams at the will of its owner wherever grass can be found, and no man can lawfully exclude another from any part of the unreserved public domain. In the "bunch grass" region, which may be roughly stated to lie west of the 109th meridian, the pasturage has been nearly destroyed by over feeding. Here is seen the importance of ownership or e possessory right to a pasturage tract. East of the 109th meridian the grasses are more abundant and less easily destroyed, but the question still arises whether the same process will not ultimately lead to overflowing and the destruction of the grass. Several square miles are necessary to feed even a small herd. The land is not open to sale or private entry, and if it were the price of \$1 25 per acre would be prohibitory as nobody could afford to pay so much for it. But the urgent want of some practical control over large tracts of lands has given birth to numerous devices for obtaining it, in a way which the laws never contemplated. If a person can secure possession of all the water of a given district he can secure practical control of all the unoccupied land of that district, Hence narrow continuous strips for long distance along the streams, and small tracts, including the springs, pools and water-holes, are taken up, and thus ownership and exclusive access are secured to the water, which carries with it the practical control of all the surrounding country. Other devices of still more questionable propriety and legality have been resorted to in order to obtain the same end. Thus it appears that ownership or exclusive ssion of tracts much larger than those contemplated by homestead or preëmption laws has become a pressing necessity to the pastoral interests of the

Another subject of great importance has reference to the state of the laws regulating the requisition of mineral lands. To those familiar with mining it is altogether too well known that the greatest burden which this important industry has to sustain is the extraordinary amount of litigation over mining titles. Many sources of contest might be specified. Those arising from defects in the initibe specified. Those arising from defects in the initiation of title are exceedingly numerous and varied in character. The customs prevailing in mining districts relating to the location of claims are expressly recognized by United States laws under certain general limitations. The practices vary as between different districts, and vary with the progress of time in the same district. If there is any conviction more deeply seated than another in the opinions of the mining classes, it is that the extent of single claims should be limited to reasonable dimensions. As deep mining makes progress it is becoming more and more questionable whether upon a fair average the privilege of following a lode beyond surface boundaries is a benefit. The Commission has taken a large amount of exceedingly able testimony, and has received many carefully prepared letters upon the state of the laws relating to mineral lands. It would be premature to attempt to set forth the precise character of this evidence, and its exact tendency; but in a general way it may be stated that the proposition to apply the common law rule to mineral claims is very strongly urged. It is said that the testimony in favor of the common law rule, so far as it has been examined, appears to preponderate, and its sustained by some of the ablest jurists and mining lawyers of the West, and by many of the miners. There are also some able papers in support of the present law. ation of title are exceedingly numerous and varied

West. The members of the Commission say they

have several propositions under consideration look-

ing to a solution of present difficulties.

#### THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH. THE RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR EMERY URGED BY PROMINENT GENTILES OF SALT LAKE CITY.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The friends of Governor Emery in Salt Lake City were not aware, until within two or three days, that any other candidates had been presented for the position he now occupies or that there was any serious opposition to his reappointment. As soon as it was known in Utab, a petition was prepared and circulated in Salt Lake City asking for Governor Emery's retention, and in ngle day it was signed by more than 200 Gentile bankers, merchants, mine owners and business men, some of whom, in addition, had written letters to the President and Secretary of the Interior, giving at length their reasons for not desiring a change the Executive Office of Utah. The signers of this petition include not only a large ma-

jority of the more influential Gentiles of Utah, but also the men who own nine-tenths of all the property held by the non-Mormon population of Salt Lake City. This petition will reach Washington in

Among those who are now in this city urging Governor Emery's reappointment, is Chief-Justice Hunter, of the Supreme Court of Utah. He says that there has never been a time in the history of the Territory when there have been so few obstactes to the punnshment of prominent polygamists as now, nor a time when so little is needed in the way of legislation. The progress that has been made in this direction, he says, is largely due to the work that has been quietly and unostentatiously done by Governor Emery; and the Judge is said to have told the President two or three days ago that if the Governor is not reappointed he will despair of accomplishing, at present at least, what the National Administration and the Federal officers in Utah acting in harmony with it have undertaken, viz., the punishment of polygamous Mormon leaders. Governor Emery's reappointment, is Chief-Justice

MR. SPRINGER AS A LEGISLATOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON; Dec. 21 .- In the course of the reent debate on the Ute resolution, Representative

inger, of Illinois, said : The representatives of the people of the United at se capable of doing justice to the Utes, without as them whether they will obey the laws we make or not. They must obey, as other crizens do, and we must deal fairly with them as we do with other crizens. We do not ask the colored neeple or white people or naturalized crizens what kind of laws they would like to have.

In the light of these words it is easy to understand Mr. Springer's attitude in regard to the repeal of the election laws.

# SEEKING A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

AUSES OF THE NEGRO EXODUS FROM NORTH CARO-LINA AS TOLD BY A LEADER-NO HOPE IN THE LAND OF FORMER BONDAGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- C. A. Scott is a by trade, and, judging by appearance, a man of charac-Goldsboro', N. C., several weeks ago as the agent of intending emigrants, and has just reached Washington or his return home from Indians. In conversation with a correspondent of The Tribune this evening he gave

"I shall tell those people," he said. " that I have been undeceived in regard to a great many things. They told me it would do no good to go to Indiana; that the country was cold and inhospitable, and that working people were better off in the South than there. I found that North Carolina was already provided with a home. I stopped at a colored boarding house in Ining two colored women came in and said to the keeper of the house that they were seeking homes. He told them to advertise. The adveritsement was put in the perer, and the next day both were engaged as servants. The following day no less ployment, but they had gone. I have in my pocket orwork in mices, and for other workmen.
"I didn't see as much woodland and waste land as we

such fields! I never saw their count. No room to 'squat' droves of cattle and hogs! they are beauties! Not such little roosters as we have our way."

"How did your people first think of going to In-

diana?" was asked. "Well, you see, some of us got so we could read, and we saw in the paners about the exedus from down the Mississipot to Kansas, and we began to think of going too. So we wrote to Kansas, to Governor St. John, and be sent us back a map and told us the price of land and people. He said that wages were paid in money. So got to Indianapolis, they had to make their wants known, and people in Indianapolis told them that if any further. So they pulled off their coats and went to work, and in a short time they had money enough to go back and get their families; and so the Indiana fever diana. Coming through Ohio I found an old man who told me he had a farm bog enough for three families. He says three families can find homes on it at once, and he homes for industrious colored people in Ohio."

origin of the movement in North Carolina; whether any white men had been down there trying to induce colored people to leave, and whether any political influences had been at work in the movement. He laughed, and

about it. The fact is-and you will find my prophecy if they have to walk. I don't think they were wiscor two and other little truck that they might have sold if they had taken time, and then they could have taken care of them-selves. Then there would have been investigations (referring to Mr. Voorhees's movement). They should have cooked up a bag of biscuits and a little pork to last them on the road; but they are bound to leave anyway. You see," continued Mr. Scott, "they say now if we can get to Indiana and stay there a year we can carn money enough to get to Kansas and start in for our-

"Well, we have no chance in the world, and the colored people are getting desperate. I believe there are more idle colored men in Goldsboro to-day than there are in Washington. You tell them to go into the country and work on farms, and they will tell you you don't know what you are talking about. They say: 'We have been free fifteen years, and we are not fit to appear on the street in day light.' They say: 'We have is, but when the year is up we have nothing, and when our nakedness. We might as well be vagabonds in town, where we can now and then pick up an odd job, as to work nights and days and Sundays and get nothing for it."

On being asked to be more explicit, Mr. Scott said: The Lesislature, I think it was in 1874, passed an act called 'The Farmers' Tenant Act,' that prohibits the renter from using anything at all from a farm until the rent is paid. If he does, it is a penitentiary crime. Well, farmers there can't get anything for their crops until Christmas. They can't even pick a pea without getting the written consent of the owner of the land; so they have to live all the year in debt. That is one of the causes. You see they have nothing to live upon, and are in debt before the year is out to everybody. If one of the family is sick and a physician comes, he gives a written prescription, and they can't get a bit of medicine without the cash. Now they might sell a little mess of peas or something to get a little money, if it was not for this aw; but they are liable to get thrown into the Peniteriary if they do, and it discourages them. Well, then, there's another thing. You may go fifty miles south of Goldsboro, and ask a former how mach be wants for the rent of a 'one-horse farm,' and he will tell you his price in cotton, with its equivalent in corn. You may go fifty miles north of Goldsboro and ask the same question, and the reply will be given in the same terms exactly. We don't know how it is, but colored people believe the grangers have agreed upon terms to keep the colored people down." Mr. Scott explained that the term "one-horse farm "meant a farm of from tairty to thirty-five neres. "I don't exactly how it is," he said, "but it seems impossible to get an intelligent colored man on a jury. The jails somehow get full, and the court-houses are full, and colored people think they for its production." In conclusion Mr. Scott said that he had not taiked as

man on a jury. The jails somehow get full, and the court-houses are full, and colored people thing they don't get justice."

In conclusion Mr. Scott said that he had not talked as freely as he would like; but if the Investigating Committee went to North Carolina they would hear of something that would open their eyes. "They don't shoot us down," said he, "but they manage to keep us down." Mr. Scott said he had received a letter from his wife teday saying that she had heard that the white nean were preparing to buy him up with a large sum of money, and if they could not do so to put him out of the way. He did not credit the story, and said that he had many friends among the white people of North Carolina. He mentioned the names of several influential Democrats in North Carolina who were true friends to tae colored people, men who would not be induced to go into the granger movement and some of whom had even contributed toward the payment of his expenses to Indiana.

No one could have listened to the simple, carnest stories by Mr. Scott without being impressed with the entire honesty of the man and the conviction that the only salvation of his race is in getting to a country where they can get work and get their pay, however smail, in cash.

# WHY THE NEGRO IS LEAVING THE SOUTH.

THE EXODUS ILLUSTRATED-ADDRESS OF THE REV. T. W. CONWAY AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Rev. T. W. Conway, who has been much interested in the nerro exedus from the South, occupied Mr. Beecher's pulpit in Piymouth Church last evening. In the first part of his sermon he spoke of the work of God in the emancipation of the colored race, and referred to the emigration now going on as an ef-fort for still more liberty. He thought there was fort for still more interty. It thought there in the matter.

New-England once had her exedus, not of thousands but millions, till the whole West was peopled.

The beginning of the movement last February, he

said, was spontaneous and not organized. Not even those best informed expected anything of this kind then. Most of those who went at that time were common working people, and very ignorant, but they had been somewhat successful in their new homes. Concerning the extent of the exodus, it is often Concerning the extent of the exodus, it is often asked what occasioned it. A planter in Greenville, Miss., met a colored Baptist minister, and asked him why the colored people were going West. Now the negroes have a way of sometimes answering a question with an expression just the roverse of their true mean-

ing. The colord minister in reply to his questioner said: "We'se gwine away 'cause you'se been so good to us." The negro leaves the South for the West, as the

white man went to the latter, to better his cond H:s principal cause of complaint was that he could obtain no wages for his work. By some means or other

# GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

MISREPORTS CURRENT-SECRETARY SHERMAN NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY THIRD TERM MOVEMENT -MC. EVARTS MISUNDERSTOOD.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. coming the point from which all manner of sensational foolery is telegraphed everywhither. No more unutterable nonsense however, has for a long time been sent out than that which in some of to-day's papers represents Secretary Sherman as having united with the Grant novement and baving remained in town to seal the bargain over the hospitable luncheon table of Mr. George W. Childs, while the other canwere merely and conclusively subever to the third term; he had no political talk whatever with General Grant or his following: and instead of being at Mr. Child's Inncheon, he was, at that hour, of his way to New-York. It may be added that the other Presidential candidates show no disposition to leave the field; and that the inside politicians still think that if General Grant goes into the Convention, it will be to make his contest with the

effort to attribute political significance to The effort to attribute political significance to Secretary Evarts' presence here is as unwarranted as that in the case of Secretary Sherman. It is probable enough that the Pennsylvania Republican Convention will be called on the 22d of February, in accordance with an old custom; but there is no reason yet for saying that it will instruct for Grant, and there are many who say it cannot.

GENERAL GRANT ALLOWED A QUIET DAY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 21.—This morning General unaccompanied by any member of his family, attended service at the Arch-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. It was generally known that he would be present and ally known that he would be present and the result was a very large congregation. A sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. H.W.Warren, D. D., from the text, First Timothy, XI, 8. "I will, therefore, that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting."

At noon, Mrs. George W. Childs called upon Mrs. Grant at the Continental Hotel, and took lanckess, with her. This afternoon General Grant remained quietly at the hotel and received a few visitors. This evening he dined with the Hon. A. E. Borie, at his residence on Spruce-st.

# SECRETARY SHERMAN IN NEW-YORK.

A FEW WORDS WITH HIM ABOUT PINANCIAL TOPICS AND THE MAINE OUTRAGE. Secretary Sherman, who has been in Philadelphia

for a day or two attending the reception given to General Grant, came to this city Saturday night. yesterday by a reporter of THE TRIB. UNE in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in conversation with Collector Merritt and others. "What are your views now as to the advisability of

retiring the greenbacks " the Secretary was asked. The question seems likely to be made prominent in Congress during the present session."

"I adhere to my views on this subject as expressed at length in my recent report," was the

reply.
"The large quantity of silver being coined at the present time has given rise to a great deal of dis-cussion. What opinion do you hold concerning "I think the coinage of silver should be sus-

pended," said the Secretary. "It would be better to leave it discretionary with the Treasury Department to coin sufficient to meet the wants of the "The Maine election matter has created a deep

feeling in the minds of Republicans. What do you expect will be the result of it?"

'I look upon the action of Governor Garcelon and those associated with him in this matter as a great outrage, but I rely upon the people of Maine to correct it without outside interference."

The Secretary objected to any extended inter-riew on the ground that his views on finance had The Secretary objected to any extended inter-view on the ground that his views on finance had been so recently made public in his report. He had come here partly on matters of business and partly to attend the New-England Society's dinner to-night, at which he is expected to respond to one of the toasts, while his brother, the General, is to

# A TEXAS AND PACIFIC COMPROMISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- A San Diego dispates says: Telegrams exchanged on Friday and Saturday with President Scott, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, bave resulted in an amicable adjustment of the pending litigation. The Texas and Pacific will deed opelitigation. The Texas and Facilic will deed des-half of the railroad lands to the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad. This gives the latter company a spiendid deep water frontage on the bay, and 5,000 acres of well located lands, with ample facilities and privileges for a first-class depot and wharf accommoda-tions. Details will be settled as rapidly as possible be-tween representatives of the companies and of the city.

# TWENTY PEOPLE PROBABLY LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- A schooner, suposed to be the Mary D. Pomeroy from Crescent Cit for this port, was sighted bottom up off Point Reyes. She had had on board eight officers and seaman, and twelve passengers, all of whom are supposed to be lost.

CRIMES AND CASUALTYES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—John H. Learning, young man, while crossing a bridge on the Bound Brooz Raroad, near Hopewell, this morning was atruck by a locomotivand instantly killed.

And instantly silves.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—John Madden, who was on trial for the murder of Herman Meiser, has been found gullty of manslangher in the first degree. Ferdinand M.-duch and Michael Tobin were acquitted.

guity of manslaughter in the first degree. Fertaland Michael Tobin were acquitted.

FOUND DEAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—The dead body of an unknown man, aged about twenty-five years, was this morning found beside the railroad track near the station in East Greenwich. It is supposed that he was the man who left the train drunk and went to a liquor store.

A CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—A three-year old son of william (Firsen was left in charge of its granufather while the parents went to church to-day. During the temporary absence of the granufather from the room, the child's dothing caught fire, and it was so severely barned that it died shortly afterward.

PIVE PREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—About 12 o'clock Friday might a Union Freight Line train on the Pennegivanta Railroad parted while descending a heavy grade on the western slope of the mountains. The engineer of the train put on a full head of steam, but the rear part of the train ouercook the forward portion at the crossing and struck it with frightful force. Five cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. It D. Hower, a breakman, was hea antly total.

## AN INDIAN SCANDAL.

A DISAGREEABLE STORY FROM ARIZONA. STATEMENTS WHICH INSPECTOR HAMMOND, AGENT

HART AND COMMISSIONER HAYT WOULD DO WELL

An unpleasant scandal, affecting the management of Iudian affairs, has recently been made public in Arizona by newspaper articles and by current talk in the Territory, and has been brought to New-York by gentlemen who have lately visited that section of the country. It concerns so directly the efficiency and integrity of the management of the Indian Service in Washington as to be a matter of general interest and to call for the attention of the Interior Department. The account of the transaction which has given rise to this scandal is here condensed from memoranda made in Arizona by a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners and from Jonathan Biggs, published in The Arizona Silver Belt of November 22. Mr. Biggs is reported to be a respectable citizen of Illinois, who has undertaken, with an honest and somewhat Quixotic spirit, the exposure of Indian frauds coming under The Indian Reservation of San Carlos, Arizona

hes on the border of a newly-developed silver distriet. The agent at the reservation was until quite recently a man named Hart, appointed on the recommendation of the Foreign Mission Board of the Dutch Reformed Church. A few months ago Mr. Hart sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington a very rich specimen of silver ore which he said had been found on the reservation. He followed the specimen himself shortly afterward, and when he reached Washington was reproved by the Commissioner for writing a letter in such terms as seemed to suggest the possibility of Hart returned to San Carlos and formed a partnership with one Fuller, for buying up the claim from which the specimen came. Not long afterward Inspector Hammond, a confidential agent of the Indian Bureau, went to Arizona. An inspector, it should be understood, is an official who travels about to detect fraud and hold the agents up to the proper standard of honesty. As soon as Hammond reached the Territory in July last, he began denouncing Hart and his clerk as thieves. He stated to a number of people that Hart had sold Indian goods to the amount of thousands of dollars in the town of Globe; that the buildings at a certain ranch and mine had been put up at the expense of the Government; that Hart had blackmailed the McMillen Mining Company out of 10,000 shares by threatening to make it appear that they were on the reservation; that he had sold timber, coal and iumber off the reservation to the amount of thousother improper transactions. Hammond showed General Biggs on the 30th of July a dispatch from Commissioner Havt ordering him to arrest and prosecute Agent Hart. He also wrote to Captain Foulk, Company F, 6th United States Cavalry, at Camp Thomas, from San Carlos, saying that he was ordered to arrest and prosecute Hart, and that he (Foulk) would be called on as a witness. General Hammond also wrote from San Cartos to J. W. Van Slyck, at McMillen, A. T., advising him, as Assistant Arizona, to take legal steps to prevent the sale of a piece of property known as the Washington Mine, which was about to be made by one James Akin to Agent Hart and Henry Fuller: that said mine was on the San Carlos Reservation, and that no transfer

A few days later the Inspector underwent a re-marble change of feeling toward Agent Hart. He became quite friendly, and denied that he intended to prosecute him, and denied, also, that he had ever received a dispatch from the Commissioner ordering him to take steps to bring him to trial. Hammond then went to Washington and returned to Arizona almost as soon as he could make the journey. When he got back, he announced that he was authorized to resurvey the lines of the reservation. He visited the Globe District in the vicinity of the San Carlos Reservation, in company with Edward Knapp, a personal friend of Commissioner Hayt. He ad vised parties who had claims in the neighborhood of Hart's mine to sell out for anything they could get, if only the cost of their labor, assuring them

Agent Hart resigned shortly after. No proceed ings were began against him. After his resignation it turned out that the mine from which he for warded the specimen to Washington, and of which he and Fuller claimed ownership, had been sold to Edward Knapp for a small sum. After the sale there was no further question about its being on the reservation. Inspector Hammond's power to run the lines anew settled that point in favor of the nev owners. The drafts for payment for the property were made on William Hogencamp, of Jersey City, whose bank is in the same building where Commissioner Hayt's Trust Company used to be. The deed to the mine was taken in the name of Charles D. Deshler, who was a director in Hayt's Trust Company and secretary of his Oleomargarine Company, and is associated in business with his son-in-law.

These transactions may be capable of an explana tion which will relieve Inspector Hammond from the odum of compromising grave charges of official dishonesty with Agent Hart for the sake of getting possession of his silver mine. The suspicion cast upon Commissioner Hayt of approving such a compro mise and of placing his personal friends in the way of a profitable mining speculation may be wholly unjust. As the matter stands, however, the affair cerainly demands a thorough investigation.

# THE UTE COMMISSION'S PLANS.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.-General Charles Adams, of the Ute Commission, has arrived here. He has hitle doubt that the tweive Indians designated by and he believes sufficient evidence will be se-cured to convict several if not all of them. Those convicted will be hanged. Mrs. Price, Miss Meeker and Captains Payne and Cherry will probably appear before the military commission as witnesses. The General thinks the Indians have by this time started for the North with General Hatch. General Hatch cannot leave until each Indian designated joins bim, as this is his military order. The Indian prisoners will proceed by way of Sunta Fé to Fort Leavenworth with a guard of ten soldiers, and General Hatch and Chief Ouray will come here in about a week. The commis-Offray will come here in Booth a week. The commis-sioners will go hence to Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, and take the testimony of Captain Payne and Leuten-ant Cherry. After the evidence of these two officers has been secured General Adams. General Hatch and Calef Ouray will proceed to Leavenworth.

# TWO MARINE COLLISIONS.

Снатнам, Mass., Dec. 21.—The schooner Treilts, of St. John, from Providence, was run into by an unknown schooler last night off Nauset and was badly injured. She ran on until opposite Chatham, where she anchored; but the chains having broken she went ashere on Chatham Beach and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

New-Orleans, Dec. 21.-The steamship Syria on leaving her wharf this morning became numanageable and drifted against the ships Gettysburg and Screamer, badly damaging both vessels. The Syria was slightly damaged by the shock.

# CIRCLEVILLE'S FIRST COLORED JURY.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 21 .- The first jury composed exclusively of colored men ever empanelled in this State was summoned before the Pickaway Com-mon Pleas Court yesterday, in a case in which each party to the suit was colored. The court-room was

# THE NEGRO EXODUS REVIVING.

St. Louis, Dec. 21 .- About 400 colored peo-

way to Kansas. All of these were able to pay their way. but there are now in the city about 150 negroes who wil have to be helped on their journey. The Colored Relie Board has advices that several thousand people are ready or preparing to leave Mississippi. It is short of funds. The Arkansas negroes have begun to migrate, and 500 are now on their way North.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

M. DE FREYCINET FORMING A NEW CABINET. All of the Ministers met at M. Waddington's

residence to-day and signed their resignations, which were submitted to President Grévy. M. de Freycinet has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Standard's Paris dispatch says the incident in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, before General Gresley took his departure therefrom, after replying to M. Raynol, created an exciting seene. General Greslen was very much excited and protested against civilians interfering in military matters. WADDINGTON TO HOLD OFFICE,

The Time's Paris correspondent thinks the formation of a new Cabinet must not be expected until

the end of this or the beginning of next week. M. Waddington will retain the Foreign Portfolio. General Farre is likely to succeed General Greeley in the War Office.

After General Gresley's departure from the Chamber vesterday, M. Tirard tried to sooth matters, and demanded the order of the day pure and simple, which was carried by a vote of 244 to 163; but 118 members of the Right figured in the majority, and reckoning the Kepublican vote alone, the Cabinet was outvoted by 153 to 126.

## GOUGH ORDERED TO ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21, 1879. A dispatch from General Roberts, dated e 18th iust., urges General Gough's immediate advance, in light order, without tents, and only taking ammunition and supplies for five or six days. General Roberts states that there is no enemy between Jagtallak and Catual, to oppose General Gouga's advance, and adds that he shall be able to settle affairs in Cabul when General Gough joins him. General Gough will leave Jogdalak to-day, with 1,400 men and four guns, picking up 700 men and two guns at Latabond. advance, in light order, without tents, and only

### REPRESSION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22, 1879. The Standard's dispatch from Madrid says: polemic tone of the press becomes more bliter daily and the Government continues its prose

cutions against the newspapers. In the costs ten days the Government has prosecuted seventeen journals of every shade of opposition.

Numerous arrests of noted Federals have been made. Special dispatches from Madrid state that there have been several rictons street demonstrations during the past week. After the funeral of General Lagunero a roto occurred between a mob and the polee, in which shots were fired and seventeen persons arrested.

## FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN-via Madeira-Dec. 2. Secocoeni's town was captured by the British forces on the 28th of November. Two of Secococni's captains were killed, and two captains and two lieutenants Wounded. Secocoeni's loss was heavy. The total loss of the British was twenty-five men.

#### MR. PARNELL SAILS FOR AMERICA. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21, 1879.

A deputation composed of tenant farmers, leading citizens and the Town Commissioners of Queens-town, bace Mr. Parnell godspeed to-day on his embarka-tion for America. A large crowd had assembled to witess his departure, and a brass band played a number of Irish airs at the parting.

#### RELIEF MEASURES IN ITALY. ROME, Dec. 21, 1879.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing the Government to take immediate steps for the prosecution of the public works, in order to relieve the distress of the working classes by furnishing them

# FIVE PRINCESSES MURDERED.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22, 1879. The Times' Calcutta despatch says executions continue in the Palace at Mandalay. Five Princesses were recently murdered. The Burmese Embassy is still at Thyetmyo.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

EARLHAM COLLEGE DAMAGED. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 21.-Earlham College The chief damage has been done to the attic, the hall, library, muscum, chapel and society halls. The build-

Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., was chartered in 1857. It is controlled by a board of managers, appointed by the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends (Orthodox.) The college is supported by the income from an endowment of \$55,000, by tuition, and by the proceeds of a farm. The number of students is about 230.

## AT ALBANY.-LOSS, \$16,100. ALBANY, Dec. 21 .- The following are the

ses by a fire at No. 60 State-st. last night: Wm. G. Paddock, gun store, loss, \$5,000; insured for \$3,000 Walsh Brothers, hatters, loss, \$6,000; insured for \$4,500 for \$5,000. Wilkinson, painter, loss, \$5,000; insured, Ingmore, paper bangings, loss, \$100; fully insured. Four persons were injured by gunpowder explosions.

AT FORT WORTH-LOSS, \$10,000 NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21 .- The Post Block of buildings at Fort Worth, Texas, has been burned. Less, \$10,000; no insurance.

IN PEORIA, ILL.-LOSS, \$25,000. PEORIA. Ill., Dec. 21 .- The flouring mill of Horace Clark was burned last evening. Loss, \$25,000

#### ONE HAND ORGAN LESS IN THE CITY. A two story frame building in the rear of No. 57 Crosby-st. containing several Italian families was vered to be on fire last night and the stree

soon became filled with rag-pickers, organ-grinders

A fire started in some unknown way early yesterday morning in the grocery store of William W Moran, at No. 95 Sixth-ave., causing a damage of \$2,000

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AID FOR THE IBISH POOR.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday night to procure aid for the Irish

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—It is reported here that a wealthy citizen has beingnit the right from Ellson to light Montreal and Ottawa with his patent electric light.

A TEMPERANCE MISSION.

LONDON, Out., Dec. 21.—The Rev. E.-P. Hammond, the revivalist accommanded by a number of city

LONDON, Out., Dec. 21.—The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, accompanied by a number of city
preachers and a band of ladies and children, who sing hymns,
are visiting the hotels and bur-rooms here and holding prayer
meetings. They are received politicly in all cases.

ROSS WINS A WRESTLING MATCH.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—The wrestling match between Professor Daly, of New-York, and Captain Ross, of
Refeville, for \$1,000 and the championship het, took place
in the Theatre Royal on Saturday night. Boss was decared
victor after a long struggle, having taken three of the rev
falls.

falls.

GREAT SHIPMENTS AT NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Fifteen sca-2oing vessca cleared from here Saturday, including eight steamships,
lada with cotton, grain, etc. The amount of cotton shipped
is 46,300 bales, being the largest quantity on record from
this port in one day. The total value of the shipments is
\$3,000,000.

and new bills will be sent to the Grand Jury.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN MOBILE AND LIVERPOOL MOBILE, Dec. 20.—The steamship Mobile, the pioneer ship of the direct line between this city and Laverpool, arrived here Friday night, and was welcomed by a large crowd of people, she made the trip in twenty days and eighteen hours, having lost sixteen hours in a severe gale. Mobile can furnish profitable employment for sixteen mure ships of the same the

# ANOTHER WALKING MATCH.

SIXTY-FIVE MEN ON THE TRACK. THE START THIS MORNING-A GOOD ATTENDANCE-

Another walking match, this time for the "six days go-28-you-please race for the American Inter-national championship belt of the world," began this morning at 12:05 at the Madison Square Garden and notwithstanding the snowstorm there were be-tween 3,000 and 4,000 persons present at the start. The affair is, as the fetgale walk of last week was, a specula-ion on the part of D. E. Rose, a Fuiton-st. tobacconist. of the men possess are considered, the tournament should be the mest successful ever held in this city. Sixty-five men paid \$100 entrance money, and all faced

held at the Garden and all prelimmaries were then arranged. The easther of the Second National Bank was selected as stakeholder and William B. Curtis as referee. J. J. Burt, of *The New-York Sportsman*, H. Pike and H. Berrell, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, were chosen assistant referees, and during the week one of the eastern half of it being entirely filled with tents provided for its due performance. The men were first divided into nine groups, and each group was supplied with a distinguishing searf of a brilliant color. On the score boards the numbers of the men were grouped in accordance with the color they wore, and it is thus made easy for the scorers to dis-

tinguish the men whose records they have to keep, By the conditions of the race one-half of the proceeds go to Mr. Rose. Fifty per cent of the remainder and a third, 10 per cent; fourth, 7½ per cent; fifth 5 per cent; sixth, 4 per cent; and seventh, 3½ per cent. All others who may cover more than the requisite 450 miles to win any

at the starting point was a pretty one. did so without any extraordinary amount of crowding. The first lap was made by Ryan, who had at his heels P. Madden and Fitzgerald. It was utterly impossible for a spectator to follow with the eye all of the confor a spectator to follow with the eye all of the contestants. They passed in "schools," and taxed the ingenuity of the scorers to the utmost. Merritt was soon pickel out by the crowd on account of the swift pace he kept up for two or three laps. At 12:45 Fitzgerald was leading with five miles to bis creatn; Burns was only a lap or two behind him, and P. J. Panchot, P. Madden and Pegrami were together close behind him. The others were scattered along at short intervals, and to all appearances were doing well.

The bookmakers did a good business last night. The odds they offer are 4 to 2 against Murphy, 6 to 1 against Merritt, 7 to 1 against Hondy, and 25 and 50 to 1 against most of the others. Campana and Hughes are lowest in the betting; 100 to 1 is offered against cither of toem.

# ELIZABETH AIR POISONED.

UNBEARABLE ODOR-MUCH SICKNESS CAUSED BY IT-A UNIVERSAL CRY FOR THE REMOVAL

OF THE WORKS. The Elizabethport Acid Works, owned by n meorporated company, and under the personal man ement of F. H. Ergers and George Kimmel, were er the works is the production of sulphurous acid from pe troleum. In this operation clouds of thick vapor, com rosed of sulphuric acid and smoke, are sent forth, which are of a poisonous nature. They are slowly acted upon by the atmosphere, and being much heavier than air

they settle to the ground. from the centre of Elizabeth, on a flat a little lower than the city. Whenever the air is moving in a direction at at all westward, or when there is no wind, this vapor settles upon the city, filling the streets and houses for hours and sometimes days at a time. In damp, warm weather, the poisonous condition of the atmosphere, owing to the works, is much intensified. Not only is the odor of this vapor intolerable, but much sickness, especially among the women and children, has been

directly caused by its fumes.

The Board of Health of Elizabeth and the City Attorney

have done all in their power to suppress this nuisance, but no decisive steps can be taken until the works have physicians of the city have signed a paper declaring that Board of Education have presented a resolution to the Common Council asking that the ruisance be immedihealth of the teachers and children to the public schools. If no improvement is soon made, a large young ladies' seminary, contaming upwards of one numbered students, and well known throughout New-Jersey, will be removed from Enzabeth. • few weeks ago a gentleman who had lived in Elizabeth for twelve years, removed to Jersey City with his family because of this huisance. Many other leading families have decided to leave the city if immediate steps are not taken for a removal of the works. Cases of sore throat, sufficiation, sick-headache and name and carried, traced directly to this sulphuse vapor, are numerous in every part of the city. A member of the Common Connell stated recently to a Tribune reporter that he could give the names of 100 persons who had been made sick by breathing the vapor. The entire city is very much excited upon the subject, and the idea of patting a stop to the works by lorce is freely talked of. Mayor Townley and a large humber of residents testified to sickness caused by the vapor. A case was given of a child made sick by it so that she is now confined to her bed every time the vapor is blown into the city. Another resident states that the future caused by its wile to cough as if having a severe catarch.

Dr. J. H. Morton said that he had himself suffered from the effects of the vapor, and discovered that other members of his family also had been efflicted by it, and had found seekness caused by it in his general practice. He regarded the vapor as a poisonous acid uritant, and said that it especially affected the eyes, threat and mouth. Nausca and harmor, with a general depression of the vital forces were caused by it. Dr. R. L. Bowen said: "I consider it one of the most noxious and wide-spread mulsatees I ever experienced. With some classes of diseases, such as brouchitis, asthma and dispepsion, there is no possibility of cure as long as these vapors pervade our city." Dr. James S. Green said that he had known cases where a structure of the classi was caused, together with a segme of violent suffocation. Dr. J. S. Crane stated that two memors of his ramily were bady nauseated by the vapor from the steets, and that a lady relative was so seriously affected by it, with selemes and fainting, that she did not dare to go into the streets while it prevailed in the atmosphere.

The growing indignation of the residents of Elizabeth, because of this nulsance. Many other leading families have decided to leave the city if immediate steps are